

American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.
—James Monroe

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Congress Adjourns After Long Session

Revolt Against President Marks Legislature's Seven Months in Nation's Capital

13 BILLIONS APPROPRIATED

Defense, Relief, Reorganization, Social Security, and Hatch Act Were Principal Items Passed

The session of Congress which has just adjourned differs from previous sessions during the Roosevelt administrations in that it did not venture far into new and untried fields of legislation. It enacted no law, such as the Social Security Act, which set the federal government on an uncharted course. During its seven months in Washington, Congress considered several thousand pieces of legislation, and it filled 12,000 pages of the *Congressional Record* with its debate. But most of its discussions and practically all of its actions concerned programs which had been begun by preceding Congresses.

Easily the outstanding feature of the session was the struggle between Congress and the President—a struggle which, toward the end, resulted in several major defeats for President Roosevelt and the New Deal. The Senate's chief contribution to this revolt against the President was the refusal of its foreign affairs committee to consider amending the Neutrality Act, after the President had insisted vigorously that certain changes should be made.

House Blows

The House of Representatives dealt the most damaging blows to the President's program and to his prestige. First it refused to consider the spending-lending bill, which the President had suggested as a stimulant to business. Then it turned down a bill to expand the program of the United States Housing Authority by permitting it to lend another \$800,000,000 to states and cities for slum clearance and low-cost housing projects.

On many other bills, some of which we shall discuss later, Congress and the President were in complete agreement. But past Congresses have been so much more willing to follow Mr. Roosevelt's lead, almost without question, that the independent attitude displayed at this session was widely hailed as a distinct rebuff for the chief executive—all the more so because the Democrats have a substantial majority in both houses, and therefore members of his own party were largely responsible for the President's defeats.

It is true that, in numbers, the Republicans are stronger in the 76th Congress than they have been for some time. Last fall's elections sent 169 Republicans to the House of Representatives, an increase of 80 seats over the previous Congress. But with 262 representatives, the Democrats still have a sizable majority in the lower chamber, and in the Senate their margin is 69 to 23.

Whenever the Democrats were united behind a measure, they passed it without difficulty. But in many cases, they were not united. The more conservative members of the party, opposed to President Roosevelt and the New Deal, frequently joined forces with the Republicans. When a sufficient number of them did this (usually 30 or 40 was enough in the House), the coalition of Republicans and anti-New Deal Democrats controlled the vote.

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DUBROVNIK, YUGOSLAVIA

COURTESY YUGOSLAV CONSULATE GENERAL

The Artistic Touch

(Reprinted from "The Promise of Tomorrow" by WALTER E. MYER and CLAY COSS)

All of us have had the unpleasant experience at times of being obliged to listen while someone, ill trained or unmusical, produced confusion and discord by hammering the keys of a piano. At every thump upon the instrument there was a strident crash. Our ears were offended by rasping disharmony. It was noise and not music which issued from the piano, disturbing our repose, prodding us into irritability, tiring us in body and mind. We knew all the time, of course, that our trouble could be traced to the player who was a fumbler and not an artist. We knew what artistry would have done for him and for us. At another time, perhaps, we had sat in that very room at the feet of a master pianist. As his skilled fingers touched those very keys there had come the pleasing melody of a Chopin nocturne; and as we heard these mellow strains we were transported in our fancy from the worry and vexations of a too busy and troubled day to realms of peace and quiet and repose. On yet another day this master pianist, in a different mood, had fired our imaginations, had quickened our steps, and stimulated our ambitions with a Liszt rhapsody. And we had sat in humility, ashamed of every meanness of act or disposition, had sat with purposes purified, as we had, on occasion, listened to noble strains of sacred music; to the grand compositions of Brahms or Bach.

Yes, it makes a difference whether one is an artist or a fumbler when he touches the piano keys. It makes an equal difference whether one has the artistic touch when he plays upon the keys of life's experience; a thing which each of us does every hour of the day. We are doing things, saying things, coming into contact with others every moment. And what impression do these contacts make? Do we create discord or harmony? Do we leave behind irritations, anxiety, unpleasant situations? Many do. Others by act and very presence create good will, inspire confidence, leave trails of harmony. The well-educated individual is one who has learned to play, with a musician's touch, upon the sensitive instrument of human association. Young men and women who, during their years in school, learn to live pleasantly and thoughtfully and helpfully with others, who learn to pull their own weight in the boat, to share responsibilities, to lighten burdens, to contribute gayety even when the skies are gray, who learn to make people with whom they live happy instead of worried or anxious—such individuals are finding their way to a life of harmony and satisfaction. They need not be, should not be, soft or meek or self-effacing. They may be forceful, self-assertive, provided they really live generously and harmoniously. They are the strong, the skilled, the artistic, the finely equipped players in the great orchestra which includes us all.

Europe's Eyes Turn Toward Yugoslavia

Dissension Between Serbs and Croats Makes Country's Position Precarious

GERMANY'S INFLUENCE FELT

Exerts Marked Degree of Economic Control over Nation. Works with German Minority

Europe was last week rapidly approaching what many considered would be its zero hour. Throughout the continent everyone feared the middle of August as the time when the white war of diplomacy, propaganda, and economics might be transformed into the red war of blood and death and destruction. This white war reached a new peak of intensity as the armed forces of all the nations had been called to the colors for the late summer maneuvers. The imaginary battles fought during these maneuvers assumed an unusually grim aspect, since no one knew whether they would be turned into actual military engagements before the summer was over. None of the issues which have kept Europe on the brink of war for more than a year had been removed, and in every country the lines were more closely drawn for any eventuality.

To make the present situation in Europe even more grim than the continuation of the white war, or the armed peace, was the fact that no one knew when or where the fatal spark would be set off. On any one of a dozen different fronts the tension was sufficiently acute to make an explosion possible. The struggle between Poland and Germany over the Free City of Danzig had intensified rather than subsided, as each power used every weapon at its command, short of war itself, to strengthen its position. Throughout the Balkans uneasiness prevailed lest the second World War break loose before the snow flies.

Yugoslavia

In fact, there are many reasons to believe that Hitler will strike out to the east in his quest to expand the Reich rather than run the risk of almost certain war by pressing his demands against Danzig. Germany's neighbors to the east have taken a less determined stand against German aggression, and, with the exception of Greece, Rumania, and Turkey, have no guarantee of assistance from England and France. Moreover, internal conditions in certain of the eastern nations are favorable for German intervention. This is especially true of Yugoslavia, which has come steadily to the forefront of attention since the destruction of Czechoslovakia.

In many respects, the present situation in Yugoslavia is not unlike that which existed in Czechoslovakia prior to the Munich settlement. There is a small German minority among whom the Nazis have disseminated propaganda for the eventual reunion with the Reich. As a result of the economic policies of Germany, a large degree of dependence between the two countries has been established, as Germany accounts for nearly half of Yugoslavia's exports and nearly half of her imports.

The precarious situation in Yugoslavia was recently brought dramatically to the attention of the world, when the leader of the second largest racial group, the Croats, declared if the demands of his people were

(Concluded on page 3)

Rich Resources of Philippines Complicate Their Political Future

UNDER the terms of existing legislation, the Philippine Islands are to be granted complete independence in 1946. Francis B. Sayre, who was recently appointed commissioner of the islands, has indicated that he favors such action on our part. On the other hand, Paul V. McNutt, who has held the same post, has declared emphatically that the United States should retain control over these possessions. The views of Mr. McNutt, and those who agree with him, are based largely on the fact that the Philippine Islands rank among the greatest potential sources of raw material wealth in the world.

Composed of approximately 7,000 islands of varying size, the Philippine group as a whole is about 10 times larger than the British Isles. But the islands have a population of only 15 million. They could support many more because of the fertile soil, favorable climate, and great natural resources.

For instance, 80 per cent of the land is covered with forests in which grow about 1,000 species of trees and plants of commercial value. It is estimated that there are about 500 billion board feet of standing timber—one-fourth as much as in the entire continental United States. Of the soil that is available for agriculture, only about

eral resources with which it is endowed.

Today more gold is being produced in the Philippines than is mined in Alaska. Before 1929, the value of the gold from the islands had not exceeded \$2,000,000 annually, but by 1936 this figure had gone to over \$20,000,000. Silver is also mined there, while it is estimated that there is more iron in the Philippines than in all China, exports exceeding 450,000 tons in 1936.

Two other minerals that are not so well known, but that are industrially important for use in making steel are chromite and manganese. Chromite steel is lighter and many times stronger than ordinary steel, but the United States has none. The Philippines have the largest supply of chromite on earth. Manganese is important in making high-grade steel. In fact, one of the problems often discussed by government officials is concerned with obtaining an adequate supply in case of war, since this country produces only about 10 per cent of its demand. The veins of manganese in the Philippines will shortly be adequate to supply all the requirements of Japan, where most of it is sold now. And, in addition to these metals, there are copper, asbestos, lead, platinum, and zinc supplies. As yet, there is little oil being produced, but many experts believe that there are quantities of the fluid under the crust of the earth in the islands.

With continued access to the resources of the Philippines added to those which the United States already possesses, many people believe that this country could become more self-sufficient than any in the world.

It is admitted that these factors should not be the only ones considered in determining the question of Philippine independence. Some people fear that as long as we stay in the islands there is danger of our becoming involved in a war with Japan, which is coveting the rich territory. And, in case of such a war, it would be impossible for us to defend the islands, they say. Others declare that if the Filipinos really desire independence (of which there is some doubt now) it is their right, and one of which we should not deprive them. Certain business interests have advocated granting independence since it would automatically impose a tariff on the products of the islands and decrease competition with American-grown products.

Whatever the merits of these arguments, it seems apparent that the natural resources should be considered before all political ties are severed.



THE ESCALANTE, PRINCIPAL SHOPPING STREET IN MANILA

one-third is used. On this area are grown sugar, rice, tobacco, pineapples, and tropical fruits. Fully one-third of the population depends upon coconuts for a living. That tree furnishes food, clothing, furniture, medicine, shelter, fuel, drink, soap, and so on, for the natives. From abaca, or manila hemp, is made the finest rope and cordage. Experiments have shown that all the rubber that American companies now grow in Liberia and South America could be grown in the Philippines. The Dutch have a monopoly on quinine, but the cinchona tree, from which it is produced, would flourish in the Philippines, and the monopoly could be broken. In fact, practically all the plants needed in medicine could be cultivated there.

While such facts as the above serve to indicate the possibilities of agriculture in the Philippines, even more important from the standpoint of this country are the min-



FATEFUL MEETING

Hitler and Chamberlain as they met at Godesberg, where they held one of their pre-Munich conferences.

"Lost Liberty?" Is Vivid Story of Crucial Days in Central Europe

THERE was no raid that night. We all expected one and waited for one, and in the very early hours of the morning the first alarm came through. We sat in pitch darkness in our coats, holding our gas-masks ready; but a quarter of an hour later all was over, and we took off our coats and went to bed, leaving our gas-masks by the side of the bed. We put on a small feeble lamp, smothered in scarves and sweaters, but after a few minutes there came a fiendish ringing at the bell, and we had to go down to pacify an angry air-raid warden who told us to put our light out at once. The whole air seemed humming with the sound of engines—not aeroplane engines but the engines of lorries and motor-cars busy in the mobilization. And still no raid. So to sleep.

This was the scene in Prague, the night of last September 23, after the order for general mobilization had been announced over the radio. It was taken after the breakdown of the Godesberg negotiations, when the British government advised the Czech government: "We are agreed with the French government upon informing the Czechoslovak government that the British and French governments can no longer take the responsibility of advising Czechoslovakia not to mobilize."

The tragic period which preceded the Munich conference and the destruction of Czechoslovakia last fall is vividly recalled by Joan and Jonathan Griffin in their "Lost

Liberty?" (New York: Oxford University Press, \$2.50). Their book is one of the most detailed accounts of exactly what happened during that fateful period in the history of the world that has yet appeared. Not only were the authors actually on the scene at the time, but they have gone to great length to uncover all the pertinent documents on last fall's crisis. It is a gripping story which they tell, although tragic in its implications.

The sacrifice of Czechoslovakia would be justified, they argue, solely on the ground that it saved the peace. As the authors put the case: "Two concrete questions are involved. The first is this. One thing—one only—could perhaps really justify the betrayal of Czechoslovakia, and that is the horror of modern war, if indeed there was a real danger of European war over Czechoslovakia in 1938; but did Hitler mean war at any time in 1938? Or was it all a bluff, and was the sacrifice of Czechoslovakia in vain? Was the case for the bargain of Munich valid? Or did the betrayal of Czechoslovakia perhaps not save peace at all because peace was never in danger?"

Strong evidence is brought forward to support the contention that Hitler was bluffing. In the first place, even after Berchtesgaden, not sufficient troops had been moved to the Czech frontier to start an invasion of Czechoslovakia. "Even after Godesberg," the authors write, "the Germans were strangely cautious. On September 23rd, when France and Great Britain allowed the Czechs to mobilize, the French minister added that his government had no news of fresh German military movements. In Czechoslovakia a general mobilization, in France a partial mobilization followed—still Germany did not mass for a serious attack." The authors consider it highly significant that practically no preparations were made in Germany for a bombardment from the air, which would certainly have happened had war been imminent.

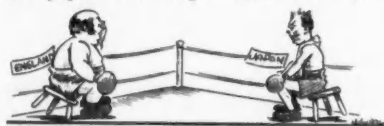
The authors' conclusion is that if there is to be peace by surrender, as at Munich, the world will eventually revert to the dark ages, where liberty will be destroyed. Democracy and liberty have already suffered a tremendous setback as a result of the international developments of the last year. The lesson of Munich should be studied, the authors argue, before it is too late.

Though thoroughly documented and carefully reasoned, the general tone of "Lost Liberty?" is highly emotional. The authors knew and loved the Czech people well and they have been embittered by their betrayal. They are not always willing to concede the validity of their opponents' case, and frequently they impugn the motives of the principal actors in the drama of last fall. Withal, their book raises issues of the greatest importance to the entire world at this critical period in its history.

With the Magazines

"Japan vs. England," by Hallett Abend. *Current History*, August 1939, pp. 17-20, 61.

The Far Eastern situation is summed up by this journalist in an article which says that Japan is moving toward a showdown



with Great Britain because she feels that the British are only pawns of a larger enemy—Russia. In spite of the fact that Americans, too, have, in the majority, expressed their sympathy for the Chinese, the writer feels that Japan is reluctant to force any issues with the United States.

"San Antonio: The Shame of Texas," by Ralph Maitland. *Forum*, August 1939, pp. 51-55.

San Antonio is used by Mr. Maitland as a case study of a city which has size, natural wealth, climate, but has decayed internally. In showing how this city became one of the leading crime centers of the world, impoverished by political and economic corruption, he gives warning to the citizens of other cities that active participation in government and campaigning against bad government is necessary if their cities are not to suffer the same disaster as San Antonio.

"The Crisis in Christianity," by Will Durant. *The Saturday Evening Post*, August 5, 1939, pp. 5-6, 35-36.

Mr. Durant, a famous writer and philos-

opher, believes that the principles of Christianity are vital to civilization. He feels that the present decline in religion is due to the rise in doctrines of force. To offset these doctrines, he would have Christianity forget the divisions within its ranks and unite in a world religion that would have power enough to fight the forces of power and destruction now loose in the world.

"579 Miles an Hour, Vertically," by James L. H. Peck. *Harpers Magazine*, August 1939, pp. 311-320.

This is the exciting story of events in the daily work of a test pilot. His article gives the reader an idea of the lengths to which modern airplane producers and army and navy



officials are going to attain planes of incredible speed and endurance.

"The German Character," by Harold Callender. *The New York Times Magazine*, July 30, 1939, pp. 8, 13.

An outstanding characteristic of the German people, reports Mr. Callender, is their reverence toward the state. He thinks that this feeling grows out of an innate efficiency which makes them love the order of a military state, and that this may be the explanation for the "blind obedience" of the Germans to the fascist regime.

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Yugoslavia Seen as Likely Field For Future German Expansion

(Concluded from page 1)

not satisfied, they would secede from Yugoslavia, with the help of Germany, if necessary, and at the risk of a world war. "Someone must make order in Yugoslavia," declared Vladimir Matchek, leader of the Croats. "If Belgrade cannot make order in Yugoslavia, Germany can. There is an analogy between our situation and that of Czechoslovakia. The same elements are present in both states. I hope there may yet be time to save us, but I am afraid it is too late. If it only depended on us, Croatia would have had her freedom long ago."

The main purpose of this outburst was undoubtedly to bring strong pressure to bear upon the Yugoslav government to accede to the demand of the Croats, and it appears that it may have had the desired effect. Not long afterward there were reports of an agreement between the Croats and Serbs. There have been rumors of accord before, however, and it remains to be seen whether the two peoples can actually succeed in settling their differences. Meanwhile, the words of the Croatian leader point to an ominous possibility in the form of German intervention to satisfy the demands of a disgruntled and aggressive minority.

Divided Nation

Yugoslavia's problems spring principally from the very nature of the country. Ever since the creation of the state at the close of the World War, Yugoslavia has been plagued by these problems. The kingdom of Southern Slavia, which the name Yugoslavia means, is composed of Slavic peoples who, though resembling one another in many respects, have vitally conflicting interests and problems. The two largest groups among these South Slav peoples are the Serbs and the Croats, and about their conflicts much of the history of Yugoslavia revolves.

Yugoslavia, as we know it today, is composed of the prewar kingdom of Serbia, which formed the nucleus of the new state, the kingdom of Montenegro, the southern provinces of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, together with a small area from Bulgaria. This redrawing of national boundaries brought together in a single state several racial groups. The Serbs constituted the largest group, the Croats the second largest, and the Slovenes the third largest group. Together, Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes constituted more than four-fifths of the population of Yugoslavia. The remaining fifth was divided among Germans, of whom there are about half a million, Hungarians, about half a million, and a sprinkling of Albanians and Turks. Of the total population of 14 million, about six and a half million are Serbs, four mil-

lion are Croats, and over one million are Slovenes.

The whole idea of the creators of the state of Yugoslavia was to weld these Slavic peoples into a national unit. They were encouraged by the fact that there were great bonds of similarity among the people, especially among the three outstanding groups. But they differ in religion, the Serbs belonging to the Greek Orthodox Church and the Croats and Slovenes to the Roman Catholic. And this is more than a superficial difference. For centuries, the Serbs had been under the influence of the East, having been subjected to Turkish rule from the end of the fourteenth century to the beginning of the nineteenth. The Croats, on the other hand, were not under the influence of the Turks, and their culture was shaped by Latin influences. The result has been that temperamentally the Serbs and the Croats are worlds apart, their cultures differ in vital respects, and, more important still, their ideas of government are fundamentally opposed.

Present Conflict

It is upon these different ideas of government that the present internal conflict in Yugoslavia hinges. The Serbs and the Croats and Slovenes do not see eye to eye on the subject of the union of the Slavic peoples into a single racial unit. The Serbs, even before the World War, dreamed of the creation of a Greater Serbia—a nation in which they would control the government and dominate the other racial groups. This is largely a matter of temperament, for, as M. W. Fodor says, the Serb is "domineering, quick-witted, and clever." He "wants to be master . . . is impulsive and aggressive." Thus the idea of a Greater Serbia was wholly consistent with the temperament of the Serbs.

The Croats, on the other hand, had a different idea of the type of state in which they would be united with the Serbs. They were perfectly willing to be in one state with the Serbs, but they did not want to be dominated by their Slavic brothers. They wanted a free union, a large degree of independence and self-government in a loose federation, and a share of the responsibility in the central government. Their idea was truly a union of the South Slavs. By temperament, the Croat is not revolutionary but he is stubborn and is determined to attain his ends. In comparing the differences between the two peoples, Mr. Fodor declares: "Serbian aggressiveness is like that of a mountain torrent; Croatian opposition is like the corroding force of the sea."

The principal grievance of the Croats in Yugoslavia is that, instead of being a union of the South Slavs, the country has



IN THE QUIET OF THE YUGOSLAV COUNTRYSIDE

GALLUWAY

in fact been a Greater Serbia. They feel that they have been duped because, even under the old Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, they enjoyed a large degree of self-government. They have been in constant opposition to the Belgrade government since 1918 and at times the conflict between the two groups has bordered on civil war. King Alexander, before his assassination in Marseille in 1934, sought to bring about a reconciliation between the opposing groups and had made considerable progress in that direction when his work was cut short by the assassin's bullet. Once more the old feud broke loose with all its fury.

Early this spring, it appeared that a settlement of the dispute had been reached. The premier negotiated with the leader of the Croats, Dr. Matchek, and the two reached a compromise which appeared to offer a solution acceptable to Serbs and Croats alike. The essential feature of the plan was to establish a federation, in which the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes would enjoy a large degree of independence. The power of the central government in Belgrade was to be greatly restricted in order to give effect to the aspirations of the Croats and the Slovenes.

This proposed settlement of the most pressing internal problem of Yugoslavia was not acceptable to the Regency, which is ruling the country during the minority of the young king, Peter. In order to placate the Croats, the Regency announced that the negotiations would continue, but the Croats were bitter in their disappointment. There were demonstrations against the Regency in Zagreb, center of the Croatian opposition, and serious disturbances threatened.

Pressure

With this background of Yugoslavia's difficulties, it can be seen that the recent outburst of Dr. Matchek against the Belgrade government was used as a means of applying the most effective pressure to bring about a settlement of the dispute and a satisfaction of the Croats' demands. It must be recognized, however, that it is of more than local importance, for the Germans might easily seize upon the dissatisfaction of the Croats to intervene and control the country, on the ground that they were "restoring order." Such tactics have been employed successfully before by the Germans and Italians and may be tried again in Yugoslavia if the country cannot solve its own problems in time.

To make matters worse for Yugoslavia, there is a German minority which has been used by Hitler to increase German influence in the country. These half million Germans formerly belonged to the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and, by the use of propaganda, have come to look upon the Nazis as the successor of the Hapsburgs and as their natural protectors against the domination of the Slavs. The German minority in Yugoslavia had made demands upon the Belgrade government which resembled in character the demands of the Sudeten Germans upon the Czech government in the pre-Munich days. Through the efforts of local organizations, sponsored and supported by Berlin, the German popu-

lation is made to feel superior to the other racial groups and to look upon itself as an outpost of the Nazi Empire.

In addition to "nazifying" the Germans in Yugoslavia, the Nazi organizations have used other lines of attack. It has been charged that they have forced their way into communities where there are few or no Germans and have attempted to organize the population. Under normal circumstances, all these activities would cause little concern, but, with the example of similar activities in Czechoslovakia, the Yugoslavs cannot be blamed for showing some signs of alarm.

Depends on Germany

On the economic front, Germany has made far more spectacular gains in Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia's economy is so closely bound to Germany's at present that any dislocation would have serious repercussions throughout the country. Yugoslavia's exports to Germany have risen from 11 per cent in 1932 to 41.5 per cent in 1938, and imports from 18 per cent to 45 per cent during the same period. Part of this is due to the fact that the sanctions against Italy, imposed by the League of Nations, greatly diminished Yugoslavia's trade with that country. There seems little likelihood, however, that Germany will relinquish her present position which amounts to a near-monopoly.

As a matter of fact, the two countries are economically complementary. Yugoslavia is primarily agricultural, 80 per cent of the population earning their living from the soil. Germany sadly needs the foodstuffs and raw materials which Yugoslavia produces. Consequently the wheat, meat, fruit, and timber produced there are exchanged, on a barter basis, for German industrial products. In order to obtain these products, and incidentally to increase Yugoslavia's dependence upon her, Germany has paid a higher price than could be obtained on other markets. Moreover, since Germany does not pay cash for the goods, the Yugoslavs are obliged to accept German goods or to receive nothing in payment for what they sell.

Such great economic dependence upon Germany has great dangers for the future of Yugoslavia. In fact, certain groups within Yugoslavia have contended that their country has become nothing more than a German colony. While this is an exaggeration, it is nevertheless a fact that, because of her economic stranglehold, Germany is in a good position to dictate the policies of the Belgrade government.

In the international field, Yugoslavia's principal difficulty is to adhere to a policy of strict neutrality between the opposing camps. Until the destruction of Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia was closely tied to France and her allies. She was a member, with Rumania and Czechoslovakia, of the Little Entente, the main purpose of which was to prevent boundary changes in eastern Europe. After Munich, however, the government could no longer afford to be pro-French. Its only hope of saving the country from a fate similar to that of Czechoslovakia lies in not antagonizing Hitler.



YUGOSLAVIA AND SOME OF HER PRINCIPAL RESOURCES

JOHNSON



FIRST IN THE RING

Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, son of the late William Howard Taft, was the first formally to throw his hat into the ring for the Republican presidential nomination. Senator Taft is considered one of the favorites to secure the nomination.

DOMESTIC

The Chief Executive

President Roosevelt lost little time in following Congress out of the sweltering nation's capital. The legislature adjourned late Saturday, August 5, and on the following Monday the President departed for Hyde Park. He spent the week at his home there, going over the mass of last-minute legislation which Congress passed. Now he is aboard the navy cruiser *Tuscaloosa* in the North Atlantic, where he plans to stay for more than a week.

Before leaving Washington last Monday, the President issued a statement which brought back memories of the fight over his plan to enlarge the Supreme Court. He recalled that on February 5, 1937, he sent to Congress a "comprehensive proposal for judicial reorganization." Now, he said, every one of the suggestions he made at that time has been carried out.

"It is true that the precise method which I recommended was not adopted," he admitted, but he claimed that "the objective, as every person in the United States knows today, was achieved," and "our liberal ideas have prevailed." In other words, the President feels that he won the Supreme Court fight, because the Court has changed its attitude.

Other suggestions, which were virtually ignored by the public because of the Court-enlargement battle, have been followed. An act was passed March 1, 1937, to extend to Supreme Court justices the privileges of retirement enjoyed by other federal judges. An act of August 24, 1937, provided for greater flexibility in the judicial system and speeded up cases involving the constitutionality of federal laws. Congested court dockets and delay have practically been eliminated, the President said, and an administrative office, to be known as the Court Proctor, has been created to handle the fiscal affairs of all federal courts.

Strike Ended

An agreement between the General Motors Corporation and the United Automobile Workers, a member of the CIO, brought an end last week to the month-old strike among the company's tool and die workers. The agreement dealt with various working conditions, including minimum wages, overtime pay, bargaining machinery, and so on. Both sides made concessions, but the UAW seems to have emerged with the best of the bargain. Union officials believe that the agreement greatly strengthens their position in the automobile field, and that it will be a setback to the rival UAW which the American Federation of Labor is sponsoring.

Company executives and union leaders disagreed in their explanation of the terms of the settlement. W. S. Knudsen, president of GMC, stated that "no general wage increase has been granted," although he admitted that "adjustments of out-of-line conditions in wages" will be made. Walter P. Reuther,

president of the UAW, announced that many workers would receive more money since minimum wage rates are to be raised.

Congress Investigates

Before Congress adjourned, it authorized and provided money for several investigations which are to be carried on during the next few months. The findings of these investigations, which will be conducted by senators and representatives selected especially for the task, will be used as a basis for future legislation.

Perhaps the most widely publicized investigation is that which five members of the House of Representatives are to make of the National Labor Relations Board. Critics of the NLRB insisted on such an investigation because of the controversy which has arisen over the Board's actions. Although groups friendly to labor protested the investigation, they were not strong enough to block it. The committee has been given \$50,000 to pay the expenses of its study, and the five members of the committee are Howard Smith of Virginia, Arthur D. Healey of Massachusetts, and Abe Murdock of Utah, all Democrats, and Charles A. Halleck of Indiana and Harry N. Rountzohn of Ohio, Republicans.

The Senate's Civil Liberties Committee, better known as the LaFollette committee after its chairman, Senator Robert LaFollette of Wisconsin, has received \$50,000 with which to investigate labor conditions among the migratory farm workers in California. There was a sharp debate in the Senate over this appropriation, but Senator LaFollette finally won out.

The House committee to investigate un-



ANNIVERSARY

Army planes appeared over New York and many other American cities on the occasion of the celebration, recently, of the 30th anniversary of the first purchase of military planes by the United States Army.

The Week at Home

What the People of the World

American activities, headed by Representative Dies of Texas, has been given \$50,000 to continue its activities. It will go into action soon. Other investigations which are scheduled include a study of conditions among the Indians by the Senate Indian Affairs Committee, a survey of conditions in Puerto Rico by the Senate's Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, a study of the telegraph industry by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, and a study of immigration and aliens in the United States by the Senate Immigration Committee.

Congress also provided more money for the Temporary National Economic Committee, a group made up of officials from the executive branch of the government and members of Congress, to continue its study of economic conditions in the nation. The TNEC will soon put the oil industry under its microscope.

Facts and Figures

More than 30,000,000 persons (approximately one-fourth of the nation's population) are enrolled in the country's elementary schools, high schools, and colleges every year. Ninety-five per cent of all elementary school age children go to school, but the percentage drops to 67 for high school age and to 12 for college age. More than 1,000,000 high school students and 143,000 college and university students graduate each year from United States schools. There were 1,073,000 teachers, a fourth of them men, in American schools in 1936.

These are a few of the facts made public by the United States Office of Education recently, in a pamphlet which answers the questions most frequently asked of the Office. The pamphlet also states that elementary schools spend \$1,328,000,000 every year; high schools spend about \$810,000,000, and colleges and universities spend about \$493,000,000. There are 10,000 private elementary schools in the country, employing 66,000 teachers and with an enrollment of 2,250,000. Only 150 of every 1,000 adults in the United States have completed their high school education, while only 30 of every 1,000 are college graduates.

This "Statistical Summary of Education" may be purchased from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for 10 cents.

Highway Testing

Three and one-half billion dollars is too much money for the federal government to pour into highway construction without spending a little for studying road building. That was the conclusion which led the government to put \$1,500,000 into the erection of a modern laboratory for road testing in Virginia, just outside of Washington. The \$3,500,000,000 has already been spent for roads in every state since the government began lending such aid in 1916. During that time, of course, methods were improved; new materials were developed.

But highway construction is constantly expanding. More durable, wider, and longer roads are yet to be built. The new laboratory will test different kinds of soils, trying to find the ones best for highway foundations. Cement will be mixed in countless formulas in the search for the most reliable "recipes." Once hardened, the concrete will be subjected to machines which reproduce the effect of varying truck and automobile weights and speeds. Other machines will batter the concrete, straining it until cracks appear. Future roads, built with federal money, will thus have to conform to the specifications laid down by the laboratory.

Canal's Birthday

Tomorrow is the 25th anniversary of the Panama Canal's opening. Fifty miles long, it was constructed at a cost of \$541,000,000. Since the first ship passed through its locks

on August 15, 1914, more than \$450,000,000 in tolls has been collected from the 100,000 vessels which have traveled between the two oceans. Its best customer was a British battle cruiser, which paid \$22,400 for the transfer. Size and weight determine the fee charged.

Gigantic steel gates hold the water into miniature lakes through which the ships pass. A small locomotive—no more than a pygmy on its track alongside the canal—pulls the vessels on the 50-mile route. Celebrating the anniversary, the first journey through the locks 25 years ago will be reenacted in a special ceremony.

Notes in Brief

Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio became the first formal candidate for the Republican presidential nomination recently when he gave the Hamilton County Republican Executive



FRIENDLY ENEMIES

James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and John D. M. Hamilton, chairman of the Republican National Committee, as they met when they happened to take passage on the same boat to Europe a few days ago.

Committee permission to support him for that position. . . . More and more persons are being brought into the picture of political graft and corruption in Louisiana—former Governor Richard W. Leche, who resigned just a few weeks ago because of ill health, has been indicted on a charge of receiving \$67,000 from illegal oil dealings. . . . A crowd of 76,753 fans gathered in Yankee Stadium a few days ago to see the Cleveland Indians win a double-header from the league-leading New York Yankees. The attendance set a record for the year, and ranks with all-time high marks. . . . One of the army's "flying fortresses" set a new speed record not long ago, traveling 259 miles an hour with a 10½-ton load. . . . Aubrey Williams, administrator of the NYA, has suggested that it would be a good idea to reduce the voting age below 21 so that young people might be better equipped to protect themselves against the "terrific organization pressure being developed by the aged."

FOREIGN

The Far East

Clouds which have shadowed the Far East ever since Japan threw its military machine into gear in an attempt to create a "new order in Asia" have not grown brighter during the last few weeks. Following the announcement by the United States that she would abrogate the commercial treaty of 1911 (see *THE AMERICAN OBSERVER*, August 7), and the signing of an accord in which Great Britain said that she recognized the actual situation in China, the international relations remain tense.

When Britain signed the accord, the Japanese agreed to stop the anti-British propaganda and demonstrations that have been

Time and Abroad

Doing, Saying, and Thinking

widespread recently. But the attacks have continued. To add to the general uneasiness, two British oil boats were sunk by Japanese bombs near Ichang, on the Yangtze River. In London, Prime Minister Chamberlain answered some of the critics who have advocated a stronger hand in the Far East. The prime minister, who is usually calm and apparently imperturbable, said that "It makes my blood boil to read some of the things happening" in the Far East. But, he explained in an obvious reference to the possibility of a European war, there is little Britain can do. "There may be even graver and nearer problems to be considered in the course of the next few months. We must conserve our forces to meet any emergency that may arise."

In order to prevent the Japanese from becoming too sure of their position, however, he pointed out that under certain conditions it might be necessary for Britain to send a more powerful fleet to the Asiatic waters. But most experts agreed that as long as the present threats of war exist in Europe such a thing would be impossible.

Meanwhile, relations between the United States and Japan were not improving. From various places came reports of anti-American demonstrations in protest against the treaty abrogation. An American hospital was bombed. The United States government was quick to protest, but there was nothing to indicate that the basic problems did not remain unsettled.

On the basis of statements made in Italy by Japanese diplomats, some people believed that Japan was moving toward a more complete accord with Germany and Italy. Others thought that not only was Japan not ready for such a move, but that Germany, fearful that such action might push Russia into an alliance with Great Britain and France, was in no hurry to complete such negotiations.

"S Plan"

Whenever there is an explosion in London that is louder than a car backfiring, nervous Britons look around, wondering whether the Irish Republican Army has blown up another sewer, mailbox, or railroad station. Since last January, the Irish terrorists, estimated to number anywhere from 10,000 to 50,000 men, have been campaigning with these destructive methods for the union of the 26 counties in southern Ireland and the six counties of the north (see THE AMERICAN OBSERVER, July 10, 1939).

These depredations have hampered even Eire's Prime Minister De Valera, who has been seeking a peaceful method to achieve a united Ireland. To the British government, the damage extends beyond the property and lives involved; it is a dangerous problem, timed by the I. R. A. leaders to coincide with international tension, when England is easily unnerved by the prospect of dissension on the isles. Just as some of the most recent bombings occurred, Parliament was considering a

bill to give the police a freer hand against the outlaws, whose elusiveness makes them hard to apprehend. Sir Samuel Hoare, who sponsored the measure, produced a copy of the I. R. A. "S Plan," which outlined the acts of terrorism yet to come.

The fact that bombings had occurred that very week and that there was a suspicion of German support behind the I. R. A. led the Commons to listen attentively while the "S Plan" was described. Sewers, machines, utilities, and even the house of Parliament itself were marked for attack. As a result, the Prevention of Violence Bill became law, giving police the authority to prevent the entry of suspected terrorists into England. Others, already in the country, were shipped back to Ireland, while many Irishmen voluntarily crowded boats and trains headed for Dublin. At best, the government hopes to stop the bombings. Any union of northern and southern Ireland—whose differences are economic, political, and religious—is secondary at the moment. Britain, however, needs Ireland's agricultural products, and wants no grievance to obstruct them now or during war.

Getting Ready

Although England may seem more composed than she was when a declaration of war would have caught her unprepared, there is still a tense air of preparation in her cities and towns. Office employees go about their usual tasks; workers continue to operate machines; industry and commerce keep boats, trains, and trucks carrying goods to supply the country's needs.

But civilian life is not left undisturbed by the vast program to put England in readiness for trouble. A bookkeeper in London, for instance, goes home in the evening to find that his wife has taken their children to be fitted with gas masks. If he lives in an apartment, he probably already has been drilled to listen for the signal which warns him and his family to go to the bombproof basement. Or he may live in a house, and his backyard—once a garden plot—has been rearranged for the erection of a bombproof hut. He has recently learned, too, that week-end car rides will be a thing of the past if war is declared; the government has set up a plan for rationing gasoline during emergency, because fuel must be conserved for trucks, tanks, and planes. Many of the city's parks are dotted with anti-aircraft guns and bombproof shelters. Bookkeeping is much the same for him now as it was several years ago, but he has many reminders that the future is not yet clear.

Oil Concession

King Ibn Saud, ruler of Saudi Arabia, gave a new turn to international business methods not long ago when he granted sole rights to develop oil production in his kingdom to the Standard Oil Company of California. The Arabian Peninsula, situated between Africa



BRITAIN'S YOUNG MEN

As the moment of expected crisis draws near, Leslie Hore-Belisha, Britain's war minister, looks over some of the youthful soldiers who will make up the nation's new army of militiamen. Young men are now in training in army camps all over the country.

and Asia, and between the Mediterranean Sea and the Indian Ocean, is known to have extensive petroleum resources. But the price—\$1,500,000, plus \$750,000 annually and a share in the royalties—paid to the king is not so important as the deal's political implications.

For Ibn Saud has been besieged particularly by the German, Italian, and Japanese governments for the same rights during the past several years. Working singly and in pairs, the representatives of these countries are known to have offered him more than the Standard Oil men paid. Including the British and French, all European and Asiatic bids were refused. The king was willing to accept the American offer, he said, because he was convinced that it was strictly a business arrangement. On the other hand, he felt that some of the offers which he refused had merely a business wrapping around a political package. King Ibn Saud believes that under the present arrangement his country is best protected against being turned into a colony or military base by a foreign power.

Transjordan

Bounded by Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and French Syria is the small country of Transjordan. A semi-desert area, it was the territory through which the Israelites entered their promised land about 6,000 years ago. Wheat and barley are grown there, and sheep, donkeys, goats, and camels are plentiful since most of the 300,000 inhabitants live the lives of wandering Bedouin shepherds. Ammon, the capital, is a town of about 12,000 people.

The country was formerly a part of Turkey, but at the close of the World War, it was put under British administration as a mandated territory. Since that time, it has been slowly gaining more and more independence. In 1921, it was made a separate Emirate under the guidance of Abdullah Ibn Hussein, who acted with the consent of the British High Commission of Palestine. In 1929, a legislative council of 16 elected members and six officials was set up to advise the Emir.

Now, under the terms of an agreement made

in London, the council is to be replaced by a cabinet, and the Emir is to be granted power to raise an army, and to send diplomatic officers to neighboring countries. This means that his power will be greatly increased, and is regarded as a long stride by Transjordan in its drive for full independence.

Defending Belgium

Belgium, sandwiched between France and Germany, is often called the battlefield of Europe—a distinction which the Belgians wish to avoid in future wars. To accomplish this, they have built heavy fortifications along the German border, and near the boundary between them and Holland. The latter precaution is to guard against German invasion through Holland, not against the Dutch.

One of Belgium's most formidable undertakings is the new Albert Canal, named after the late king, who started the project in 1930. It runs from Liege, in the southeast, to the port of Antwerp, in the northwest. At vital points, such as cities and industrial centers, the canal banks are from 130 to 210 feet above the water, with almost vertical walls. Heavily fortified, the watery obstacle is to be used as a barrier against invaders. If the moat itself is not capable of holding back troops, then defensive flooding will be employed to inundate hundreds of square miles in the surrounding country.

However, the commercial uses of the canal are no less important. Antwerp has long been a rival of the Dutch port at Rotterdam. To improve transportation with the interior of the two nations, Holland completed a modern canal in 1935, thus giving Rotterdam an edge. Antwerp's ports will now be connected with Liege, the steel center of Belgium.

NOTICE

The American Observer is published throughout the calendar year with the exception of two weeks in December, and three weeks from the middle of August to the first week in September. The next issue of the paper will appear under date of September 11.



SOME HIGHLIGHTS IN RECENT WORLD EVENTS

DRAWN BY BETTY SHOTWELL

Congress Adjourns After Long Session

(Concluded from page 1)

That is what happened when the House turned down the spending-lending bill and the housing program, and on other occasions of less importance. It did not happen so frequently in the Senate since the Democratic majority there is greater, but even in the upper chamber the Republicans attracted enough dissatisfied Democrats to swing the vote against the President at times. And very often, in both chambers, the conservative coalition was strong enough to place restrictions—opposed by the President—on bills which it could not kill outright.

Spending High

The recent session of Congress was by no means an economical one. It appropriated 13 billion dollars to be spent during the 12 months between July 1, 1939, and June 30, 1940. This is two billion dollars more than was appropriated for the preceding 12 months, and is the largest sum appropriated in one year since the World War days. Although several of President Roosevelt's proposals were killed in the interest of economy, and his critics charged his administration with outrageous extravagance, Congress provided more money for several purposes, particularly those dealing with agriculture, than the President had suggested in his budget.

On one subject, national defense, Congress and the President were in almost complete accord. In his address at the opening of the session, the President stressed the need for military strength on land, on the sea, and in the air. During



the months that followed, he found that Congress supported him thoroughly; indeed, some of the legislators were willing and eager to go further than the President himself in building up the nation's defenses.

Armaments

As a result, the greatest peacetime armaments program in the nation's history has been begun. More than \$1,600,000,000 was appropriated to build battleships, destroyers, cruisers, airplane carriers, and smaller vessels; to double the size of the air corps; to enlarge the army and modernize its equipment, and so on. A bill was passed directing the government to buy up large supplies of "strategic" materials, which the nation does not produce at all or in sufficient quantities to carry it through a period of war. Another act provides for the training of young men as pilots—at the government's expense—so that the air corps will have a large reserve on which to draw if necessary. A third directs the secretary of the navy to "establish, develop and increase naval facilities" at such points as Midway Island, Wake Island, Kodiak and Sitka, Alaska; San Juan, Puerto Rico, and Banana River, Florida. The disturbed conditions in Europe and the Far East evidently convinced Congress that the United States should spare no expense in preparing itself for any emergency.

The first important matter over which the President and Congress locked horns was the problem of relief. First Mr.

Roosevelt asked Congress for a "deficiency appropriation" of \$875,000,000 to carry the WPA through the months from January to June; he explained that the previous Congress had not provided enough money to take care of relief expenses. After several weeks of haggling, during which the anti-New Dealers aired their criticisms of the entire relief setup, the WPA was given \$825,000,000. Here, as in other instances, the President received practically everything he asked for—but only after a fight.

Relief bobbed up again when Congress considered the program for the coming 12 months. Eventually a bill was enacted appropriating the amount requested by the President (\$1,755,000,000), but placing certain restrictions around the spending of the money. Workers who have been on the WPA rolls for more than 18 months must be dropped for several weeks, for example, and skilled workers are forced to work more hours for their monthly check. The President protested some of these restrictions, but he signed the bill rather than veto it and take a chance on getting another, minus the restrictions, through Congress.

The President won a victory when Congress passed an act permitting him to reorganize certain branches of the executive department. On previous occasions, Congress had refused to give the President this power, but finally the bill went through, although it was considerably weaker than the one which had first been introduced. Since its passage, the President has issued two reorganization orders, the first and more important of which created the new Federal Security Agency, Federal Loan Agency, and Federal Works Agency.

Congress was good to the nation's farmers. It appropriated \$1,194,000,000 for the Department of Agriculture to carry on its work during the year—about \$300,000,000 more than President Roosevelt thought necessary. No new farm legislation was enacted, however; the old programs were merely continued and extended.

Taxes

In regard to taxes, Congress did very little. It extended for two years the temporary taxes, which were to expire June 30, on such things as oil, gasoline, electricity, refrigerators, matches, long distance telephone calls, and it continued the three-cent postal rate. Its chief action in this field was to reduce drastically the capital-gains tax and to eliminate the surplus-profits tax, both of which were favorites of the President—and both of which were greatly disliked by businessmen.

The President had a sharp battle with Congress over the problem of monetary power, but finally won out. The question was whether or not Congress should extend certain powers (to devalue the dollar, in particular) which were granted to the President early in his administration.

At the last minute, Congress passed a

set of amendments to the Social Security Act (see last week's AMERICAN OBSERVER) which liberalized the whole social security program. The President had urged Congress to pass these amendments, and there was very little opposition to them in general, but there was considerable delay because of disputes over exact details.

Of course, the legislators appropriated money for the normal expenses of the government. This must be done every year. The Post Office and the Treasury, together, received \$1,700,000,000, while the Interior Department was given \$172,000,000. The Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce were granted \$122,000,000 for their year's work, and the "independent offices," such as the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Civil Aeronautics Authority, received \$1,678,000,000.

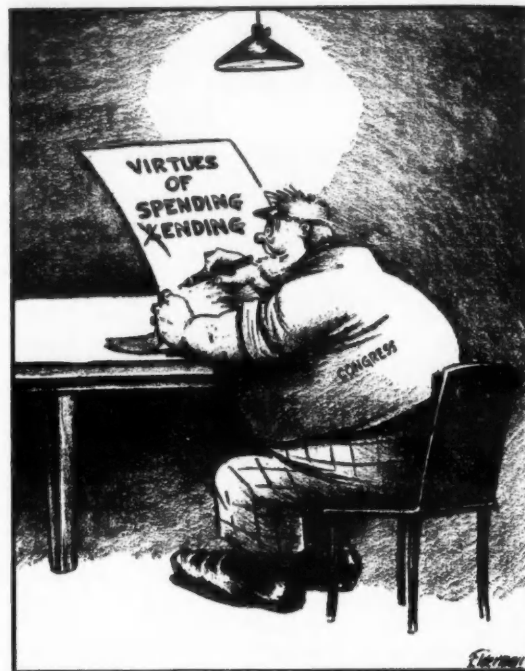
Many commentators believe that the much-discussed Hatch Act, intended to keep politics out of relief and to divorce politics from government employment, will rank as the outstanding achievement of the 76th Congress. As the President pointed out when he signed it, there are many obstacles in the way of proper enforcement of the Hatch Act, but its objectives are unanimously considered worth while. It may lead to the cleaning up of much political corruption.

There are other acts, important and far-reaching in their scope, which we do not have space to discuss here. They touch on many subjects—one extends the CCC until July, 1943; another permits the TVA to issue bonds so that it can buy up certain private utility equipment in the Tennessee Valley; a group of acts modernizes the government's patent system. Nearly all of these legislative measures have been described in past issues of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER.

Political Portents

What is the political significance of Congress' actions? There is every indication that President Roosevelt intends to carry on his fight for legislation, such as the spending-lending program, which he believes to be necessary. Ernest Lindley, columnist for the Washington Post, wrote recently:

The next order of business for the New Deal is the preparation of its program for 1940. The rebellion in his own party in Congress has sharpened—if that were possible—the President's determination to fight for the nomination and election of a progressive candidate on a progressive platform in 1940. (Some



of his aides think that his reverses have made his mind more receptive to a third term for himself.) In carrying his fight into 1940 the President will not be satisfied, however, with a merely protective, let's-stop-where-we-are, kind of liberalism. His closest associates are at one in making that forecast. He has already begun to talk with them about working out a program which will not only salvage the most usable parts from the wreckage of his collision with Congress—but will be bigger and better in several of its features.

Much depends on what the legislators hear while they are at home. Members of the House of Representatives are especially sensitive to the reactions of the voters, since they must stand for reelection every two years. If the representatives find that the people are still strong for President Roosevelt, that they resent Congress' actions in blocking the President's program, it is likely that they will return to Washington in a chastened mood, ready to cooperate once more. But if they find that the voters approve of the congressional "rebellion," it is almost certain that the next session will find Congress becoming more and more independent, less and less amenable to suggestions from the White House. It will mean, too, that the bloc of conservative Democrats will be strengthened in its drive to name a conservative Democrat as the party's candidate in 1940.

And what effect will the recent session have on business? In a recent editorial, the Washington News stated:

Those who have spoken critically of the recent session as a "Do Nothing" Congress might better have labeled it the "Let Business Do Something" Congress. For when the legislators boarded their home-bound trains, they had unmistakably given a cue for business to do its stuff. . . . Business has argued long and persuasively that it could deliver the goods if only Washington stopped harassing it and competing with it. Now it can hardly be said that Congress gave business everything it asked, but certainly it went a long way in that direction. The tide of pump-priming and of innovation was definitely, even rudely, checked. . . .

If business misses its cue, the Lord only knows what the next session may bring. But if business responds to the challenge of a friendly Congress, if it begins taking advantage of the immense opportunities for investment and employment that undeniably exist, it will have justified the new attitude of Congress and earned more of the same kind of treatment.

It [Congress] turned down the too-slick spending-lending program and its corollary, the housing program, with a resounding decisiveness. It lifted from business hundreds of millions of dollars in Social Security costs. It excised the last vestige of the undistributed-profits tax, an especially irritating thorn in the side of business. It reduced and reconstituted relief. . . . Nearly all those things business has applauded. The question remains, will business be content, after applauding, to sit on its hands? The future of orthodox capitalism in America seems to depend on business' answer to that question.

Congress has indeed put the problem of economic recovery up to business. What is done toward solving that problem during the coming months will have a tremendous effect on the next session of Congress.

Smiles

A friend called upon a guest at a hotel, knocked, and asked him to open the door. "Can't; door's locked!" the friend said. "Well, unlock it!" the caller requested. "Can't; I've lost the key."

"What on earth will you do if there is a fire?"

"I won't go." —ANSWERS

"Tell me what you read and I'll tell you what you are."

"Well, I read Shakespeare, Cicero, Nietzsche, Dante. . . ."

"You're a liar!" —FROTH

"The only bad mistake in a diagnosis that I can remember," said a doctor, "was when I prescribed for indigestion, and afterwards learned that my patient could easily have afforded appendicitis."

—BLUE GOOSE

Judge: "What is your occupation?"

Prisoner: "I'm a locksmith."

"And what were you doing in that house when the police appeared?"

"Making a bolt for the door." —CLIPPED

Tourist: "I see you raise hogs almost exclusively. Do they pay better than corn and potatoes?"

Hillbilly: "Wal, they don't, but hogs don't need no hoein'."

—CAPPER'S WEEKLY

Teacher: "If a man walking at the rate of four miles an hour gets an hour's start on a man walking five miles an hour, where will the second overtake the first?"

Pupil: "At the first hot dog stand, sir."

—PARADE



"WHAT IN THE WORLD DO YOU DO TO GET YOUR PIECRUST SO NICE AND FLAKY?" WOLFE IN AMERICAN MAGAZINE

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 Siberia. July 17—5
 Sicily. July 31—5
 Sikorsky, Igor. Apr. 17—6
 Simon, Sir John. May 22—7
 Sino-Japanese War. (See also China, Japan)
 Amoy. May 29—5
 British Foreign Policy. July 24—5
 China Blockade. June 5—5; June 19—5; June 26—1
 Chinese Governments. Apr. 24—1
 Chinese Loan. Jan. 2—5
 Developments in. Sept. 26—3; Oct. 24—3; Oct. 31—3; Nov. 7—3; Feb. 13—5; Feb. 20—5; Apr. 3—5; May 15—5; July 17—5; Aug. 14—4
 Japanese Foreign Policy. May 22—1
 Open Door. Nov. 7—4; Nov. 14—1; Nov. 28—3; Jan. 9—5; Jan. 23—5
 Red Cross, United States. Oct. 3—5
 Second Year. Sept. 12—1
 Shanghai. Mar. 6—5
 South Asia, People of. May 1—2
 Spratly Islands. Apr. 10—5
 Treaty Ports. May 29—5
 United States' Interests. July 3—1; July 17—1; Aug. 7—1; Aug. 7—6
 Yangtze River. Sept. 19—3
 Sloan, Alfred P., Jr. Nov. 14—6
 Slovakia. June 26—5
- Smigly-Rydz, Edward. Nov. 28—6
 Social Security. Sept. 19—4; Sept. 26—1; Sept. 26—6; Oct. 17—7; Oct. 24—4; Dec. 5—4; Apr. 3—4; June 5—4; June 12—4; Aug. 7—1
 Soil Conservation. June 12—1; June 12—6
 South America. Feb. 13—5; Mar. 27—5; Apr. 3—5; Apr. 10—5; Apr. 17—5; May 8—5; May 15—5 (See also Latin America)
 Spain. (See also Europe, Spanish Civil War)
 Conditions in. Aug. 7—5
 Reconstruction. May 22—5; July 3—1
 Spanish Civil War. (See also Europe, Spain)
 Aid, United States. Jan. 9—4
 Developments in. Sept. 12—3; Oct. 3—3; Oct. 10—3; Nov. 21—3; Jan. 2—5; Jan. 9—5; Jan. 16—5; Jan. 23—5; Feb. 6—5; Feb. 13—5; Mar. 13—5
 End of. Mar. 6—5
 European Crisis. Jan. 30—1
 France and Italy. Apr. 3—5
 Franco Recognized. Apr. 10—4
 Loyalists. Mar. 20—5
 Minorca. Feb. 20—5
 Nonintervention Committee. May 1—5
 Red Cross, United States. Oct. 3—5
 Refugees. Mar. 20—5
 Stalin, Josef. Nov. 7—6
 Stark, Lloyd C. Apr. 27—7
 Stassen, Harold. Nov. 21—7
 State Department. Aug. 7—4
 States.
 Interstate Commerce. June 5—6
 Louisiana. July 10—4
 Maine. Oct. 17—4
 New York. Oct. 10—4
 Northwest. July 24—7
 Oregon. Dec. 12—4
 South, the. Dec. 5—5; Feb. 27—4; Mar. 6—1; Mar. 6—6; June 5—2
 Trade Barriers. Mar. 27—4; June 5—1
 States' Rights. Jan. 23—4
 Stettinius, Edward R., Jr. June 5—6
 Stoyadinovich, Milan. Jan. 30—7
 Studebaker, John W. Nov. 7—6
 Suez Canal. May 29—5
 Suner, Ramon Serrano. Aug. 7—6
 Supreme Court. Oct. 3—5; Jan. 30—4; Feb. 13—5; Feb. 20—4; Mar. 27—4; Apr. 10—4; May 1—4; June 12—4
 Swanson, Claude A. July 17—4
 Sweden. Apr. 10—1
 Switzerland. May 8—5
 Syria. July 24—5
- T**
 Taft, Robert A. Nov. 21—7
 Tanganyika. Dec. 5—3
 Taxation. Oct. 3—5; Jan. 30—4; Mar. 13—4; Mar. 27—5; Apr. 3—4; Apr. 10—4; May 22—4; June 5—2; June 5—4; July 3—4 (See also Budget)
 Taylor, Myron C. Aug. 7—6
 Teleki, Paul. Feb. 27—7
 Tennessee Valley Authority. Nov. 28—4; Feb. 13—4; Apr. 17—4
 Thompson, Dorothy. Mar. 13—6
 Tibet. Sept. 19—3
 Toscanini, Arturo. Oct. 17—4
 Transjordan. June 5—5; Aug. 14—5
 Trippe, Juan. July 31—6
 Trujillo, Rafael. July 17—6
 Turkey. Oct. 17—3; Oct. 31—6; Nov. 21—3; June 19—1; July 3—5; July 24—5
 Tweedsmuir, Lord. June 5—6
- U**
 Ukraine. Nov. 28—3; Jan. 16—1; Jan. 16—6
 Un-American Activities. Jan. 16—4; Feb. 13—4; Feb. 20—1; June 12—5
 Unemployment. (See Business, Labor)
 Uruguay. Mar. 27—5
- V**
 Vandenberg, Arthur. May 29—7
 Venezuela. July 3—5
 Vocational Training. Oct. 10—1
 Voroshilov, Clementi. June 12—6
- W**
 Wages and Hours. (See Labor)
 Wagner, Robert F. Nov. 21—7
 Wang Ching Wei. July 24—6
 War Profits. Apr. 3—4
 Watson, Col. E. M. Mar. 27—7
 Weizmann, Chaim. Oct. 24—6
 Welles, Orson. Nov. 7—6
 Welles, Sumner. Oct. 10—4; July 3—6
 West Indies. Apr. 24—5
 Whalen, Grover. May 1—7
 White, William Allen. Dec. 5—6
 Willkie, Wendell L. Dec. 5—6
 Wilson, Hugh R. Nov. 28—6
 Woodrum, Clifton A. July 3—6
 Work Projects Administration. Oct. 3—4; Oct. 24—5; Oct. 31—4; Jan. 2—4; Jan. 16—4; Jan. 23—1; Jan. 30—4; Feb. 6—4; Feb. 20—4; Feb. 27—4; Mar. 20—4; Mar. 27—4; Apr. 10—1; Apr. 10—4; May 1—4; May 8—4; June 26—1; July 10—4; July 17—1; July 24—4; July 31—4
 World's Fairs. Feb. 20—4; May 1—1
 World War. July 10—7
- Y**
 Yeats, William Butler. Feb. 6—5
 Youth. (See also Education)
 Boys' Town. Sept. 26—5
 Citizenship Training. July 10—4
 Civic Forum League. Mar. 6—3
 Hostels. June 12—4
 Job Opportunities. May 29—3
 National Youth Administration. July 24—1
 Student Government. Mar. 13—7; Apr. 3—3; May 15—2
 Unemployment. July 17—7
 Yugoslavia. Sept. 19—3; May 1—5; Aug. 14—1
- Z**
 Zog, King. Apr. 17—6